

tain to the entire subject matter or just this one amendment?

DELEGATE BYRNES: Just this one amendment, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then you will not offer the other amendments at all?

DELEGATE BYRNES: I will not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

This is a period of controlled debate.

The Chair recognizes Delegate Byrnes.

Just a second. The amendment is submitted by Delegate Byrnes. Is it seconded?

*(Whereupon, the amendment was seconded.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: The amendment is seconded.

For what purpose does Delegate Schloeder rise?

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: It was my understanding controlled time would deal with the entire subject matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the understanding but I just understood from Delegate Byrnes that the other three amendments will not be offered at all. That means it deals only with Amendment No. 14, which was "F".

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Thank you for that clarification.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Byrnes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: Mr. Chairman, I understand Delegate Macdonald has an amendment to my amendment. I would like to see whether or not that could not be discussed first before we involve ourselves in the debate on this subject and then have it resumed again.

THE CHAIRMAN: The procedure we have been following is that the minority amendment is submitted first, controlled debate deals with that amendment, and any amendments to that amendment are offered at the beginning of the period of uncontrolled debate.

Delegate Byrnes.

DELEGATE BYRNES: Mr. Chairman, yesterday afternoon Delegate Chabot and I engaged in colloquy dealing with statistics we both had and our various interpretations thereof. So as not to mislead this body or to leave on the record confusion that may be on there now, I would

like to compare the gubernatorial and mayoralty turn-outs in Baltimore City for the past from 1954 to 1967. If I am incorrect in the statement, Delegate Chabot will correct me, I am sure. I will first read the numbers voting for governor and then those for mayor. 254,000 for governor, 218,000 for mayor, 1958-1959; 151,000 for governor, 228,000 for mayor, '62-'63; 203,000 governor, 212,000, mayor, '66-'67; 242,000 governor, 171,000 mayor.

The point Delegate Chabot was trying to make was that if you average both totals, you would find that the drop-off from governor to mayor on the average is 2½ percent.

The point I was going to make from the same figures was that in Baltimore City, which was not merged with the gubernatorial, you do have a wildly fluctuating fall-off. In one year, the mayoralty is higher than the governor; the next year it is much lower than the governor, the following year is higher and the year after that is low. I compare that, if I may, Mr. Chairman, to the statistics in Anne Arundel County and Baltimore County, for example, Garrett County, Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, where the county elections are merged with the State. In those counties, our statistics indicate there is a consistently high response by the county voters to both the county and the state elections.

So I think from the same statistics we draw different conclusions. For the benefit of those who were not able to be with us the latter part of yesterday, I would like to, if I may, very briefly summarize what the position of the minority is and then devote the remainder of my time to various speakers who have indicated a desire to speak on the subject.

The majority recommended that there be odd-year elections for counties; the minority recommended to you that the status will be retained. That is to say, county elections would remain with the State and Baltimore City which would be unique in Maryland, with its political subdivisions remaining alone in an odd year. We have said a small turnout produces a less democratic response, that is to say, the poor and independents are the ones who stay home. If there were proof that odd-year elections do in fact draw a selective electorate even if not a large one, then perhaps odd years would be warranted.

Secondly, odd-year elections cost the